The People's Korea

No. 1,050 EVERY SATURDAY JULY, 11, 1981 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

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DPRK Chief Executive Greets 60th Birthday of Chinese Communist Party And Its New Leadership

WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung June 30 sent messages of greetings to Mr. Hu Yaobang, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding, and upon his election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Here are a gist and a full text of the messages:

Founding of the Communist Party of China was a historic event of epochal significance in development of the revolution of the Chinese people.

Over the past 60 years since the first days of its founding the Communist Party of China, as an organizer and a guiding force of all victories of the Chinese revolution, has led the entire Chinese people to victory in the fierce class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad.

The Communist Party of China under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people comrade Mao Zedong successfully surmounted all difficulties and hardships lying on the road of revolution and achieved brilliant victory of the Chinese people's revolution and founded the People's Republic of China, the first genuine people's power in the history of China spanning thousands of years.

With founding of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people radically changed their historical position, became true masters of the state and society and turned the balance of forces in the international arena decisively in favor of the revolution.

Might of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Communist Party of China is growing stronger with each passing day and its international position is rising higher.

The development and prosperity of the People's Republic of China and the growth of its might is a great contribution to promoting the common cause of the world revolutionary people against imperialism and for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Militant friendship between the parties and peoples of Korea and China is a militant friendship based on proletarian internationalism and a friendship sealed with blood in the flames of the protracted, arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemy.

We are very pleased with the ever closer relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and convinced that these relations will constantly consolidate and develop in the interests of the two parties and two peoples.

We will always advance with the fraternal Chinese people in the struggle against imperialism and for final victory of cause of socialism in the future, too.

Our party and people sincerely wish the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people new success in their future struggle to return Taiwan to the homeland, reunify the whole of China, realize the four modernizations and achieve the development and prosperity of the country.

To New CPC Chairman

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the entire Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

I heartily hope that the fraternal Chinese people, rallied close around the Communist Party of China headed by you, will achieve new success in the struggle for realizing the four modernizations, while adhering to the road of socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the communist party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, and in the struggle for reunifying Taiwan to the homeland and reunifying the whole of China.

Convinced that militant friendship and unity and the relations of cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and China will further expand and develop in the future in all fields on the basis of proletarian internationalism, I wish you new success in your noble work and good health.

Chon's ASEAN Tour Reflects Interests of Washington and Tokyo

See Related Articles on Pages 4 & 8

South Korean strongman Gen. Chon Du Hwan made a two-week swing of the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the first such trip by a south Korean ruler.

Business Week, commenting on Chon's ASEAN tour, wrote that 80 companies in south Korea's defense industry, producing everything from parachutes to missile-armed patrol boats, play a crucial role in Gen. Chon's visit to the ASEAN. (June 29 issue of Business Week)

The magazine said: South Korea has already sold the Indonesians patroal boats and Korean-designed landing craft. Chon's trip, capitalizing on his early visit to President Reagan in Washington in January, reflects the strategic thinking in the White House. And leaders in Bangkok and other South-Eastern Asian capitals see the Chon visit as long overdue.

As to arms sale to Indonesia, south Korea has recently sold 3 LSTs, and 3 PSKs to the Indonesians and made a contract on the sale of 5 more PSKs. Engines used for high-speed patrol ship PSKs were made by Kawasaki Heavy Industry Co. of Japan (Asahi Shimbun, June 29).

Seoul's arms sale to the ASEAN nations are directly connected with the interests of Japanese defense industries, too.

With the help of American and Japanese defense industries, south Korea now produces an array of weaponry and military equipment, operating an arsenal. It produces M-16 rifles under license from Colt Industries Inc., and, with Korean Air Lines as a subcontractor, produces helicopters and fighter aircraft. Poongsan Metal Corp., one of the country's top five non-ferrous metals companies, exports U.S.-licensed ammunition and M-1 carbines.

Apart from arms sale, Gen.Chon diplomatically prodded the five on two issues during his tour: strategic linkage between Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia, and support for Seoul's call for a meeting between the top authorities of north and south Korea.

The Far Eastern Economic Review, on June 26, 1981, wrote, "... Chon will be urging the ASEAN countries to accept the fact of strategic linkage between the two regions. This may prove difficult among certain ASEAN countries which are anxious to maintain the grouping's official image of neutrality and non-alignment with any superpower."

The south Koreans wanted ASEAN support in pushing its diplomatic offensive, that is to say, the call for a meeting with the DPRK top official. So far this year, Chon made the proposal twice publicly.

But Pyongyang refused the offer, saying that Chon was not qualified to talk about the reunification issue. Vice-President Kim Il and official newspaper Rodong Sinmun, organ of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, charged Chon Du Hwan with having committed massacre in Kwangju and having ended democratic hopes in south Korea following the assassination of Chon's mentor Pak Jung Hi as main reasons for Pyongyang's refusal.

It is clear to everyone that from the very first Chon did not expect Pyongyang's affirmative response or reunification. His true intention became clear when he and some leaders of ASEAN countries agreed that north and south Korea should enter the United Nations separately. This two-Korea policy is basically in line with the June 23, 1973 statement of Pak Jung Hi.

While Chon was calling for "talks with top leader of Pyongyang," who is obviously a communist, the junta was organizing large-scale anti-communist rallies.

Another important aim after more than a year of political turbulence following the assassination of the former strongman, it was necessary for Chon to demonstrate that he had gained a great deal of political mileage. The recent student demonstrations have showed that the Chon junta is not stable at all.

Pyongyang Leader Calls for Replacement of Chon Junta With Democratic Government

President Kim Il Sung July 1 urged the elimination of the present south Korean military junta to promote the cause of national reunification, transcending the differences in idea, ideology, party affiliation and political view.

This came in a congratulatory message to the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its formation.

In the message, the DPRK top leader said, "The primary question in promoting a great national unity at the present juncture is to destroy the military fascist ruling system and realize the democratization of society in south Korea.

"With the present military fascist 'regime' of south Korea left alone, which is sowing the seed of discord and inciting antagonism and confrontation within the nation under the slogan of anti-communism, it is impossible to achieve national reconciliation and unity or to materialize any affirmative proposal for national reunification," said the President.

He called for the replacement of the anti-popular military fascist "regime" with a democratic government representing the will and interests of the popular masses of broad segments and a overall-scale restoration of democracy to south Korea.

Anti-Chon Protest in Bangkok

A group of about 50 demonstrators carrying blue-lettered white banners reading, "Give Democracy Back to the S. Korean People," and "Release Political Prisoners, Stop Slaughtering S. Korean people," greeted Chon Du Hwan when he arrived for lunch speech at the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand on July 5. It was on the third day of Chon's state visit to Thailand.

Earlier, prior to Chon's arrival to Thailand, representatives of a student group and a public organization on July 2 submitted a letter of demand for the release of south Korean political prisoners and the etc. to south Korean embassy officials in Thailand.

The letter prepared by the League of 18 Thai Universities and the Coordinating Group of Religionists also demanded freedom of the press and human rights in south Korea.

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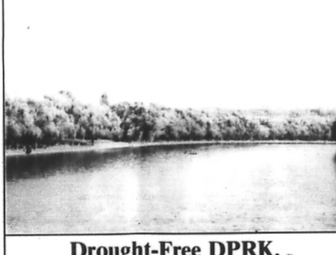


Drought-Free DPRK, Potong River Flows Upstream

Very recently a project for drawing upstream the water of the Potong River has been completed. This project was one more grand nature-remaking-work for irrigating a vast area of fertile land along the Potong River. Photo shows the Potong River in last summer.

No Wonder Seoul Prevents People from Going to North: Former S. Korean Army Commander

"My disciples realized the reason why the south Korean authorities did not permit people in the south to go to the north", said Gen. Choi Hong Hi, former south Korean army commander and presently president of the Toronto-based International Taekwondo Federation, pointing out that the development of the DPRK was beyond their expectation, in an interview with The People's Korea.

He was interviewed at the June 29 session of the 4th symposium on national reunification held by Korean scholars and intellectuals abroad in Tokyo on June 28 and 29. He came from Canada to perform Taekwondo (the special Korean art of empty-handed self-defense) at the symposium.

He and his Taekwondo Exhibition Group visited the DPRK in September last year and toured the DPRK giving performances of this martial art. During the general's stay there, President Kim Il Sung met him and had a talk. A face-to-face conversation was also held between the Vice-President of the DPRK and Gen. Choi Hong Hi.

Follow excerpts from the interview.

Q: *What made you go to Pyongyang?*

A: Last year I visited the DPRK with 16 disciples I have taught. I had been planning the visit for more than ten years. I was thinking that I should visit the north once.

Originally Taekwondo meant the whole territory of Korea, including the former territory of Koguryo (northeastern parts of China and northern parts of the present Korean Peninsula). Unfortunately Korea is now divided into two by the foreign forces. I wanted to find a way for the integration of the divided country, by introducing Taekwondo, the traditional national martial art of Korea, to both north and south Korea.

Today Taekwondo is developing on both sides in a unified way. Some masters of Taekwondo are staying in Pyongyang to teach our national art to the people of the north. Our Taekwondo group aims to contribute toward accelerating the reunification of Korea, by popularizing this art in the world.

I asked Pyongyang for permission to visit the DPRK, thinking that, first of all, I should go to the north with our Taekwondo members to see and understand it, as there was great misunderstanding about the DPRK among the people in the south and abroad. Fortunately, my request was granted.

After our performances of Taekwondo, an official of the north asked me to send masters to teach Taekwondo to the people, saying our matial art was full of the national spirit of the Korean people and our skill was superior. I accepted his proposal with pleasure.

Q: *What was your and your disciples' impression of the DPRK?*

A: My native place is in the northern part of Korea, but my disciples who went to the DPRK with me that time were all natives of south Korea. They have their families and relatives in the south. I know what the north was like, but it was virgin soil for my disciples. They said that they had realized the reason why the south Korean authorities did not permit people of the south to go to the north. Stories about the north they heard in the south were all untrue, they said. The development of the north pleased and surprised them. It was beyond their expectation. Compared with south Korea, the north must have made great efforts to construct it as it is today. It had enough food and exported a lot to foreign countries.

All the people I met there, not only the olds but youths, asked first of all when I thought the country would be reunified, or when they would see their country unified. I felt their eager desire for national reunification. Anyway, it was developing in all areas step by step in a balanced way.

Gen. **Choi Hong Hi, former south Korean army commander and presently president of the International Taekwondo Federation in Toronto, Canada**

I also found that the people of the north had a strong national consciousness.

Q: *Just after your visit to the DPRK in September, a new reunification proposal to establish a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was made at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October. What do you think of this proposal?*

A: During our stay in Pyongyang Vice-President Kim Il suggested that I meet him and exchange opinions with him about the reunification problem, even though we were there to perform Taekwondo. In January last year Pyongyang had sent to ten-odd south Korean dissidents abroad letters in which the Pyongyang side said that they were ready to meet us any time, anywhere to discuss the reunification problem. I thought the idea was very good and agreed to the Vice-President's proposal. At the meeting I said that the best way and the shortest cut to national reunification was to hold a general election throughout Korea. However, considering various problems between the north and the south, now is not an opportune time to hold such a general election. So, I proposed to form a confederation, leaving respective systems of the north and the south.

I think my suggestion is reflected in Pyongyang's new reunification proposal. Not only I, but also many other Korean democratic dissidents have made a proposal for such a confederation in the past. Is there any other way to reunify the country at present? No. Therefore, I of course fully support the reunification proposal.

Q: *What do you think of U.S. presence in south Korea as a resident of Canada?*

A: Korea will not be reunified so long as it has any foreign forces in its territory. In 1975, I already demanded withdrawal of American forces from south Korea in newspapers. Since the presence of foreign forces itself shows that the country's independence is ignored, there is no possibility of reunification. Foreign forces should go out from Korea.

Misunderstanding Dispelled, Community of Interests Found

Two Korean residents in the U.S. and one Korean group in West Germany visited the DPRK in June. They were Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former foreign minister of south Korea, former commander of an army corps of the south Korean "ROK army" (Lieutenant General), former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, and presently Chairman of the Paedal National Council in the U.S., three members of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification in West Germany–Mr. Li Hwa Son, Chairman of the council, Mr. Li Yong Bin, chief editor of the council and its general secretary Mrs. Kim Sun Hwan–; and Paster Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification in the U.S., advisor to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen and former president of Sungjon University of south Korea. Mr. Choe and Mr. Kim are still staying in the DPRK now.

These Korean residents abroad were among those to whom Vice-President Kim Il of the DPRK sent in January last year letters, asking them to meet him to discuss peaceful reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung met all these overseas Korean residents. Mr. Choe Dok Sin met Vice-President Kim Il and discussed the reunification problem. Three Christians from West Germany had talks with personages concerned, including Ko Gi Jun, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation of the DPRK. A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang to welcome the Korean Christians from West Germany. Pastor Kim Song Rak also had talks with Vice-President Kim Il. The reunification problem was the top issue discussed at the meetings between these residents abroad and DPRK leaders.

These five toured various places of the DPRK and deepened their understanding about it. To realise reunification of Korea, strengthening unity among all the Koreans in the world was most important, they stressed.

Here are highlights of the statements made by these overseas residents during their stay in the DPRK.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin, former foreign minister of south Korea, former commander of a south Korean "ROK army" corps (Lieutenant General), former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism and presently chairman of the Paedal National Council in the United States said when he visited the June 9 Pyongyang Ryongbuk No. 2 Senior Girls' Middle School on June 24:

The educational system of our country is very wonderful. No other country in the world gives education to children, supplying them even with uniforms.

I was deeply moved to hear that before providing children with clothes, the President had them try on their new clothes and looked after them with a meticulous care.

At the party arranged by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland for him at the Okryugwan Restaurant on June 22, he said:

You are the happiest people in the world. This is not only my thought but unanimous words of compatriots working with me abroad.

I went to the south and lived in Koryo put forward by the great President Kim Il Sung last year. I am going to devote my efforts, though humble, to the realisation of this fine proposal for national

Career of Gen. Choi Hong Hi

Gen. Choi was the then commander of the 6th army corps of the "ROK army". He participated in the so-called military coup on May 16, 1961 which brought Pak Jung Hi to power. Later he was forced to retire. In late 1960s he was named the first ambassador to Malaysia and in early 1970s took refuge in abroad. Since then on he has been active in the campaign to end the "yusin system" and restore democracy in south Korea.

He is one of co-chairman of the League of Koreans Abroad for Democracy and Reunification, and is deeply associated with the Paedal National Society as publisher of its Korean-language organ "Paedal Sinbo." (The Paedal National Society was formed in 1979 in Washington with its chairman Choe Dok Sin, former minister of foreign affairs of south Korea who declared his desertion of Pak Jung Hi's "yusin" junta in 1978. The word "Paedal" is an ancient name of Korea.)

Members of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification in West Germany welcomed by Korean girls at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on June 16

its water after the close of the anti-Japanese movement. This is why I am too ashamed to see you and feel uncomfortableness in my mind in many respects.

All the more wonderful is that under difficult situation in which a force opposing the north exists in the southern half of the divided country, you have built the country so splendidly as it is today and achieved amazing development not only in the food, clothing and housing problems of the people but also in culture, emotion and all other realisms.

Such a wonderful country cannot be seen in any other part of the Five Continents of the world.

Realization of the great national task of reunification should not be delayed any longer both in view of the history of our nation and the desire of fellow countrymen.

As one of those who received the letter of the DPRK political parties and organizations carrying the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of salvation.

At the June 16 Pyongyang mass meeting to welcome the **Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification in West Germany, Chairman Li Hwa Son of the council** said:

Witnessing the integral entity of the entire people united around the great leader, we become convinced that the integral entity of the north and the south of Korea will surely be achieved under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

A country where all things form an integral entity in good harmony cannot be found anywhere else but here in the DPRK.

After our return we will convey your efforts for reunification and lofty will for it correctly to overseas compatriots and south Korean people to seek together a way for reunification.

This, we consider, is the road of realising the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state.

A joint information of talks between personages concerned of the DPRK and Korean Christians from West Germany, released on June 29 noted:

Members of the Council of Overseas Christians for National Unification expressed admiration at the fact that the people in the northern half of the Republic have converted the homeland where age-old backwardness and poverty had once prevailed into a cultured and prosperious independent country in so short a historic period by brilliantly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of socialist construction.

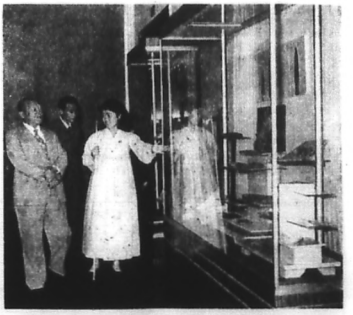
A unanimity of views was reached on the six following points:

Firstly, Korea must be reunified into one at an early date.

Secondly, reunification of Korea must be achieved on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Thirdly, domination and policy of interference of outside forces

(Continued on page 3)



Former foreign minister of south Korea Mr. Choe Dok Sin visiting the Central History Museum in Pyongyang on June 24.

Water Sports in Photos

(Continued from page 2)

obstructive to reunification of Korea must be rejected.

Fourthly, for peaceful reunification of Korea, the fascist dictatorial policy must be removed and democratization of society be achieved in south Korea.

Fifthly, for independent and peaceful reunification of the country all compatriots at home and abroad must firmly unite under the banner of national reunification.

Sixthly, in order to speedily form a joint consultative body for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at home and abroad, a multilateral dialogue and, as its first step, a "dialogue between the north and overseas Korean Christians for national unification" will be held in Austria or Switzerland in October this year at the proposal of the "Council of Overseas Christians for Natioanl Unification."

At a meeting with Vice-President Kim Il held on June 28 said **Paster Kim Song Rak, Chairman of the Society for Promotion of National Unification in the United States, advisor to the South Korean Federation of Churchmen and former president of Sungjon University of south Korea,** that misunderstanding has been dispelled, understanding deepened and commonness found while he was visiting the homeland. He also expressed the belief that, if such good points were fostered in the future, the Koreans could unite and help promote reunification.

He said that he was deeply moved at seeing the wonderful reality of the fatherland which has undergone such tremendous changes that its old appearance was hardly recognizable, visiting it on the 46th year after he driven out of it under the persecution of Japanese imperialism.

A unanimity of views between two was reached on following points:

- If reunification is to be achieved, Korea must not be divided into "two Koreas" but be reunified into one;
- The reunification of the country must be achieved on the three principles laid down in the July 4 joint statement;
- The foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea;
- The society of south Korea must be democratized;
- All the Koreans in the north and south and abroad must seek great national unity, transcending the difference in ideology and system;
- The most reasonable way for national reunification is to found a Confederal Republic with the systems of the north and the south left intact.

Water sports are popular among people of the DPRK. People enjoying water sports are often seen in rivers and in the sea.

Photo: Clockwise from the top right

- **People enjoying water sports in the Potong River in Pyongyang**
- **Acrobatic water ski by a woman and a man**
- **Water ski by men**
- **Students in single-, double- and foursome-boat races**
- **Scene of a 1,000-meter yacht race**

On Occasion of Start of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month

D.P.R.K Foreign Ministry Issued Memorandum, Flays U.S. War Policy

Pyongyang has severely criticized the Reagan administration for its war policy toward Korea by saying that war confabs between the U.S. and south Korea have been held more frequently than ever before, arms buildup is being further stepped up and the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the DPRK are becoming ever more reckless in south Korea. This was noted in a memorandum issued on June 28 by the DPRK Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the start of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle from June 25 to July 27.

The memorandum made public for the first time since the two warmaniacs, Reagan and Chon Du Hwan, took office in the U.S. and south Korea respectively, pointed out that tension was being further intensified on the Korean Peninsula, increasing the danger that another Korean war might break out at any moment.

Introduced here are excerpts from the memorandum:

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On February 2 Reagan who has just taken office as president summoned the traitor Chon Du Hwan before anyone else to the White House to have "south Korea-U.S. summit talks," at which he declared the complete revocation of the "plan of U.S. troop pullout" from south Korea put forward by Carter. This was reaffirmed in the "south Korea-U.S. joint communique" made public thereafter.

Lurking behind Reagan's declaration of the complete revocation of the "U.S. troop pullout plan" is the wicked design of the United States to remain in south Korea as ever, perpetuate the division of Korea and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base and, furthermore, invade the northern half of the DPRK.

Directly connecting the control over south Korea with the "national interests" of the United States, Reagan never loses a chance to state that the United States would willingly take action if necessary, for "national security."

Now the bellicose quarters of the Reagan administration openly call for even a nuclear war in Korea.

Today the provocative bellicose utterances made by the bosses of the Reagan administration and the warlike servants precisely remind us of the aggressive cries of warlike servants who chose Korea as a "testing ground" of a decisive battle for world supremacy and lit the fuse of the Korean War in the 1950's.

This year war confabs between the master and the servant are more frequent than ever before, arms buildup is being further stepped up and the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the northern half of the DPRK are becoming ever more reckless in south Korea.

The brasshats of the U.S. military who flew into south Korea inspected first of all the frontline units without exception, examined the war preparedness of the U.S. troops and the puppet army and repeatedly held war confabs with the puppets, making bellicose utterances.

At these war confabs such prearranged operational plans as the "five-day war plan", "nine-day short-term hard strike strategy" and "emergency plan for nuclear warfare" were reexamined and the problems of further strengthening the operational command system of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" were further elaborated.

While continuously holding war confabs with the servant, the Reagan administration is zealously hastening the arms buildup, talking about the "strengthening of functions" of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea, and that the United States is building bases and establishments on an extensive scale to be used for an indefinite period for its troops' prolonged occupation of south Korea.

According to south Korean "Radio Munhwa" on August 13, 1980, both the U.S. Senate and House Armed Services Committees approved expenses for military construction for the fiscal 1981 amounting to 110 million dollars, or more than three times those of last year which stood at 33 million dollars.

The U.S. bellicose quarters said that priority should be given to south Korea in the U.S. arms sales to foreign countries so that the arms equipment of the south Korean puppet army may be raised to the level of "NATO."

When it approved the "Bill on Foreign Aid Program for 1981," U.S. Congress decided to allot 176 million dollars of "military sales loan", or one third of the total amount of aid to Asian and Pacific countries, to south Korea in the current fiscal 1981, and again 167.5 million dollars of "military sales loan" and 1.8 million dollars of "military education and training expenditure" in the fiscal 1982.

Meanwhile, the United States is now concentrating huge armed forces in the vicinity of south Korea.

It is an open secret that the United States has concentrated already 130,000 troops in many military bases in the areas surrounding south Korea including the Pacific, Japan proper and Okinawa, and has organized a new "mobile strike force" and is teaching it Korean language to send it to the Korean front.

Along with this, the United States is staging large-scale military exercises reminiscent of actual fighting to render the situation more strained according to the strategical plan for increasing "frequency" and enlarging "dimensions" of military exercises in Korea.

The United States and the south Korean puppets are thus continuously holding military exercises while deploying attack forces comprising scores of divisions near the Military Demarcation Line and ceaselessly committing military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK.

Military provocations and violations of the armistice agreement by the U.S. side against the northern half of the DPRK since the ceasefire in Korea have numbered upwards of 321,700 and 10,800 from January to May this year alone.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan is further stepping up his manoeuvres to provoke a fratricidal war, never opening his mouth without babbling that "peaceful unification must not be imagined".

This traitor went to the White House at the call of Reagan and signed an aggressive document revoking the "U.S. troop pullout plan" in February, after which he has been running about with bloodshot eyes in the war preparations.

(Continued on page 5)

Photo shows a scene of the south Korea-U.S. combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '80" held from Mar. 1, 1980. (Mar. 17)

Pyongyang Denounces Chon's ASEAN Tour

Pyongyang June 28 denounced the remarks of Gen. Chon Du Hwan made at a press conference held in Djakarta on June 26 during his tour to ASEAN countries. The severe criticism was made in a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea). Follows a gist of the commentary:

The jargon of the traitor Chon Du Hwan fully shows what he seeks during his current junket.

Through a trip abroad he tries to block the growing international influence of our Republic and extricate himself from international isolation.

Furthermore, he tries through the current trip to deceive public opinion at home and abroad and thus check the great influence of our patriotic position and just proposal for reunification upon foreign countries and to revive the "two Koreas" policy already bankrupt in the international arena and carry it into practice at all costs.

Such treacherous attempt of the traitor Chon Du Hwan finds vivid expression in the fact that he begged for support, putting the label of "unification" to the rejected and denounced proposal for "mutual visits."

Originally, the traitor Chon Du Hwan's proposal for "mutual visit" is a trick to veil his wicked nature as a splittist under the cloak of "peace" and "unification" and a criminal act aimed to perpetuate the country's division at the instigation of outside forces.

The hypocritical mask of "peaceful unification" and "mutual visits" the traitor Chon Du Hwan had been wearing was completely cast off when he groundlessly slandered and opposed our proposal for founding the DCRK, clamouring that under the conditions where ideas and social systems are different, the establishment of a unified state is impossible.

His talk absolutizing the different ideas and social systems in the north and the south and describing the establishment of a confederal state as an impossible one cannot be construed otherwise than a splittist jargon stemming from his black-hearted intention to keep the present state of split for an indefinite period.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, a running dog faithful to the U.S. imperialists, is running hogwild in executing the master's policy of division and war as an agent of the U.S. in its Korean strategy.

The puppet-traitor dared to say that he would "crush" someone, crying about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." This is a rash act reminding us of a thief crying stop thief and a puppy knowing no fear of a tiger.

With no hocus-pocus, however, can the traitor Chon Du Hwan conceal his nature as a nation-butcher, cut throater, splittist and traitor or impair the prospect for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which is firmly supported by the whole nation and the world's peace-loving people.

"Asahi Shimbun"

Plight of S. Koreans in Indonesia

Follows a gist of the article run in the June 30 issue of the Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" on the plight of the south Koreans in Indonesia:

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South Korean residents in Indonesia total about 1,500, according to a survey by the south Korean embassy in Jakarta. Of them, only 400 live in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, and the rest (1,100) live in Sumatra and areas other than Java. The only south Korean school in Jakarta is an elementary school. A public affairs officer of the south Korean embassy says that there is a considerable number of south Korean families, in areas other than Jakarta, but they are under needy circumstances so that they can't send their children to school.

Residents in areas other than Jakarta are mostly road construction workers. South Korean construction firms are very strong in winning in bidding for construction projects in Indonesia, too, and engages in road construction projects in the all parts, Sumatra from north to south.

That is to say, south Korean construction firms make successful bids offerring low prices, in spite of difficult construction conditions, tropical climate and jungles. And even construction engineers leave in places where there is no school, together with their families.

At the same time, it is said in Jakarta that south Koreans have money.

There is a Tokyu-affiliated hotel (Japanese owned) in the central part of Jakarta. It is said that it is south Koreans that eat handrolled Japanese *sushi* there, and spend over $91 at a time.

$91 is equal to the starting salary of a college graduate in Indonesia. But foreign engineers are highly paid there.

South Korea is positively expanding exports of weapons, too. Though it is difficult to obtain actual figures because weapons export is a sort of military secret, south Korea recently delivered 3 LSTs and 3 high speed missile equipped patrol PSKs to Indonesia. South Korea has contracted to build 5 more PSKs.

According to the Ministry of Defense and Public Peace of Indonesia, PSKs are equipped with engines made by Kawasaki Heavy Industries (Japanese firm). Concerning this, a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Jakarta said: There is no agreement concerning prohibition of reexport. Therefore, it is no violation of law for south Korea to use industrial exports for military purposes.

Besides, south Korea supplies service uniforms, parachutes, howitzer shells, howitzer barrels and so on.

Port construction work is proceeding at high speed in Bintulu Port, the State of Sarawak in East Malaysia, for completion in 1982. Most of the workers there are south Koreans. Work is done till late at night every day.

Though the construction firm doesn't say anything definite about the wages of south Korean workers, it seems that they are very low.

S. Korea: Center of Illegal Production of Philopon

Large-Scale System

On May 22 this year the biggest factory in the world to illegally manufacture philopon, was uncovered by Seoul Police at Seoul's residential quarters in Kuson-dong, Songdong-ku, and eight persons including some Japanese were arrested. Mr. Chong Mun Sop, leader of the philopon ring, was a prominent figure in Songdong who was requested to run in the last parliamentary election. It was reported that the criminals had attempted to produce 4.2kg of philopon (worth ¥2.9 billion) illegally and to smuggle into Japan by a U.S. military plane with the assistance of Mr. Tanaka Kiyoyasu (a resident of Higashisumiyoshi-ku, Osaka City), an international narcotic trafficker.

Since the Narcotics Control Law which prohibits the production and sale of philopon, was enacted in 1970, 49 groups comprising 814 persons, have been arrested during the past ten years on charges of illegally producing and selling philopon. (The Mar. 23 issue of the daily Chung-Ang Ilbo) But it is only the visible tip of an iceberg. More than half of the philopon illegally sold in Japan is said to be produced in south Korea. South Korea has been turned into a center of illegal production and supply of philopon for Southeast Asia as well as for Japan. Meanwhile, the number of philopon addicts is increasing in south Korea, causing a serious social problem.

Philopon-making rings have been successively arrested by the police in the Kyonggi area, Seoul, since last year: They were arrested in Tongjang-ku, Roryangju-ku, and Kyonggi Munsan last year and Yonggi-dong, Sodaemun-ku in February this year.

Until 1980 philopon had been illegally produced in such port cities as Pusan, recently it is produced in many other parts of the country; in Seoul, Inchon and Chongju, as philopon rings expand their networks. At present, philopon is produced even in rural areas as will be clear from the fact that some persons disguised as farmers, were producing philopon in a farmhouse.

In March last year, a former policeman, policeman and a member of a narcotics squad were found to be members of the biggest philopon ring in south Korea. This fact clearly shows that there are "hidden forces" behind philopon rings. "Amply equipped with funds, the underground forces developed by philopon production, are extending their influence day by day." (The Mar. 25 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo).

The illegal manufacture of philopon started in south Korea after south Korea normalized its diplomatic relation with Japan in 1965. At that time, the Japanese gangsters who found that there were no restrictions on the production and sale of philopon in south Korea, made inroads into south Korea to expand their market there. In Japan heavy penalties including life imprisonment or death are inflicted upon persons who illegally produce philopon. Therefore, even after law for philopon control was enacted in south Korea, Japanese gangsters continued to manufacture philopon in south Korea illegally to sell in Japan. (The Mar. 11 issue of the daily Kukche Sinmun)

The production of philopon is conducted by a system of international division of labor: raw materials come from Singapore, Thailand and Hong Kong; manufacture in south Korea; and sale in Japan an international syndicate.

Japanese Gangsters Involved

In 1979, eleven systems of philopon production and 17 producers were uncovered by police in 11 Japanese prefectures including Shizuoka, Chiba, Kyoto, Fukuoka and Kumamoto prefectures. (The Aug. 27, 1980 issue of the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun)

Whenever a large-scale philopon ring is uncovered by police in Seoul, Japanese smugglers are always related to it. On the contrary, whenever large-scale arrests are made in Japan, their channels with south Korea are disclosed. In 1979, 855 persons of the 18,027 persons (90 percent of whom were philopon addicts) who were arrested in Japan, were south Koreans, most of whom were smugglers.

It is reported that 56.4 percent of the 90kg of philopon (which as seized by the Japanese police in 1978 a year was made in south Korea. Another report says that over 1,000kg of an estimated 1,992 kg of philopon (which is produced in a year) is believed to be made there. In fact, several kg of philopon is smuggled into Japan at a time countries other than south Korea, but over 10kg at a time from south Korea.

It is also reported that Japanese gangsters amass vast amounts of funds by secretly manufacturing and selling philopon. According to a scientific criminal investigation commissioned by Japanese police to conduct a survey, Japanese gangsters earned ¥ 457,960 million through the illegal sale of philopon, or 45 percent of the total earnings by them in the year. It is reported that Japanese gangsters are amassing enormous profits from the illegal sale of philopon produced in south Korea.

For the sake of preventing excessive competition and maintaining end-use prices at a high level, gangsters are united and form themselves into secret syndicates. (The May 8 issue of the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun). A secret syndicate called Nippon Kyoyuboku is said to have closely connected with a system led by Pak Ro Sik (which is said to control 60 percent of the total philopon illegally sold in Japan). This system was uncovered in May 1980 by the 2nd public peace section of Japanese police. 40 Japanese gangmasters including those of the Sumiyoshi Rengo, Matsubakai, Tooakai Jigyokumiai, Anegasaki Rengo and Yamaguchi groups were found to be members of the secret syndicate.

There is a large-scale international organization behind the above-mentioned philopon-making rings. Meanwhile, it is reported that right-wing political organizations, or underground organizations of gangsters, are in collusion with the Chon Du Hwan junta, which is earning vast amounts of money through illegal sale of philopon and is strengthening its ties with Japanese political circles.

Increasing Addicts

In general, philopon is said to produce unfavorable side-effects such as obsessions of persecution, expansive delusion, and hallucinosis, and philopon addicts are said to be easily tempted to commit serious crimes such as murder, incendiarism and rape.

South Korean philopon addicts are said to take ten times more philopon than Japanese addicts. (0.02–0.03g at a time) As philopon addicts in south Korea are acute ones, a crime rate is increasing among those addicts. (463 cases in 1976)

In the first half of the 1970's there were not many philopon addicts in south Korea. Only two addicts were arrested in 1970 and only four in 1971. However, the number of arrests began to increase around 1978. "This year (1980) philopon addicts can be found in all parts of the country." (The Feb. 26 1980 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo)

"The increase in the number of philopon addicts can be found in all parts of the country." (The Feb.26 1980 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo)

The increase in the number of philopon addicts in south Korea is said to be due to the fact that philopon-making rings take philopon to south Korean amusement centers near U.S. military bases. Before there were not so many philopon addicts in south Korea. "Timing," a medicine for a cure for drawsiness, was sold on the street, and drivers, night-workers and housewives were using it habitually. "Timing is now one of the necessaries for students preparing for examinations." (The Sep. 4 1979 issue of the daily Tong-A Ilbo) Under these circumstances, it is suffered that those who had used Timing habitually, began to take philopon which is more effective than Timing.

In Pusan, South Kyongsang Pros police arrested 79 persons and 145 persons in 1978 and 1979 respectively. However, according to Japanese statistics, the acutual number of philopon addicts is ten times that of the arrested and 35 times that of narcotics. In south Korea, the number of addicts is increasing on the 500 persons basis in a year. (The Mar. 25 issue of the daily Tong-A Ilbo)

(Continued from page 4)

The traitor Chon Du Hwan is now actively mobilizing all the human and material resources of south Korea in the preparations for a war on the instructions of his master to "continue to enlist the maximum number of military personnel."

Raving that they could "attack at a breath" the northern half of Republic, if they had enough troops, the puppets are scheming to increase the regular armed forces of the puppet army over 700,000 strong at present to millions.

According to an official announcement of the south Korean puppets, 36.7 per cent of the expenditure of the general financial "budget" of the puppet government for 1981 go to military spendings. This means an increment of 20.5 times as against 1971 and 187.9 times as against 1960.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan civilian exercises everywhere to intensify fascist suppression of the people, while staging all forms of civilian exercises everwhere to create a power-reeking war atmosphere.

Now the south Korean puppets are converting a large number of civilian factories into munitions factories under the pretext of "buildup of war industry," building or expanding military roads, harbours and military airfields and begging Japan, Britain and other countries, not to speak of the United States, to give more weapons and war supplies.

Under no pretext can the United States and south Korean puppets justify their aggresive acts before this stark fact.

If the United States wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it should accept our proposal to conclude a peace agreement for turning the armistice into a durable peace, and withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea at once and follow a road helpful to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, instead of taking the road of aggravating tension, while reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea.

The United States should stop backing with armed forces the south Korean military fascists brutally suppressing the south Korean people who turn out in the struggle for democratisation of society and reunification of the country and encouraging them to a war and should discontinue all kinds of interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United States must not mistake our sincere efforts to ease tension, remove the danger of a war in Korea and solve the question of national reunification by a peaceful means for a sign of weakness.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan must not run wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres, estranging himself from the nation and begging for permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, but apologize for his heinous treason to the country and the nation and step down from "power" without delay.

If the traitor Chon Du Hwan is removed and a patriotic democratic government desirous of reunification established in south Korea, we would solve the question of national reunification in a peaceful way, without any hitch.

The Korean people are greatly encouraged by full support and encouragement of governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world to their righteous struggle for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, and always feel thankful for this.

On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people believe that the governments and peoples of various countries of the world, international organisations and democratic organisations and personages of broad segments who love justice and peace will, in the period of month, as in the past, scathingly expose and denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Du Hwan to provoke a new war in Korea, lift up louder voices to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and conduct a broader solidarity movement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Photo shows Japanese policemen examining 16.5kg of philopon, equivalent to 4.9 billion yen in end-use prices. (On May 8, 1980)

Philopon is smuggled in various containers including empty hair sprays.

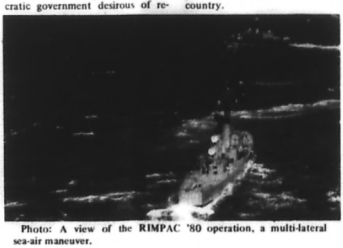

Photo: A view of the RIMPAC '80 operation, a multi-lateral sea-air maneuver.

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan"

1. Days Spent in Factories and Dormitories

History of Korean Females in Japan

During the colonial days of Korea under Japanese imperialists, a large number of Korean females were also compelled to come to Japan, while a large number of Korean men were forcibly taken to Japan as military conscripts.

Those girls, in spite of their young age, 8 or 10 years, had to work in an alien land in order to eke out their own and their familie s' living.

Introduced here are their experiences of such females. Their experiences were collected by two Koreans, both born in Japan, and were published in book form under the title "Lamentations of Winds: Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan"

Follows the first installment. . .Ed

It can be easily imagined that Korean female workers were forced to work at the bottom of the social scale. The work was several times harder than that of Japanese female workers, who were also placed under miserable working conditions.

Japanese female workers at spinning or silk reeling factories together with oppressed Korean people were victimized for the development of Japanese capitalism. Their plight is described in detail in the "Tragic History of Factory Girls" or "Nomugi Pass." Korean factory girls worked in Japan in the latter period of the history of Japanese factory girls as described in the above-mentioned books, or after that.

—Korean girl workers began to work in Japanese spinning or silk reeling mills—

It was in 1927 that I came to Japan. My mother had been working since several years ago at a Japanese spinning factory located in Akashi (Hyogo Prefecture). She had come to Japan in the 1920s. *(Li In Sul, 62 years old, born in Chinhae County, South Kyongsang Province, resident of Sofue-cho, Nakajima County, Aichi Prefecture).*

As will be clear from these words, Japanese spinning operators recruited thousands of Korean females as factory workers in various places of Korea in the later period of the Taisho Era.

The miserable conditions of factory girls were widely known among the Japanese people. Women were also employed in other industries. In this course, Japanese farmers began refusing to let their daughters work in factories. Japanese textile mills needed cheaper labor. It was no longer easy to recruit factory girls in Japan. Then, Japanese capitalists set an eye on Korea as a supply base of cheap labor and planned to recruit Korean girls.

The following records are found in the "Issues of Korean Laborers" compiled in April 1924 by the investigation section of the Social Division of the Osaka Municipal Office.

"Korean workers employed by spinning companies are skilled. Korean factory girls, in particular, and Japanese girls, are nearly equal skilled. Then, why don't they stay here longer to develop their skill further? This question should be studied....Korean workers do not tend to settle down. When one returns to the homeland, others also try to return home. This is one of the major reasons why factories don't like to employ Korean workers."

The records point out the advantage that the capitalists could gain by employing low-wage Korean factory girls. On the other hand, it also pays attention to the trouble which might be caused to Japanese employers due to the difference of customs and manners, when Korean workers were employed.

A survey entitled "Korean Workers in the Hanshin and Keihin districts" by the Research Section of the General Affairs Division of the Government General of Korea (June 1924) says as follows:

"Company-owned houses for Koreans, Daiu Haraki, Hokuto Village, Izumi Minami County.

Influenced by the war in Europe, industries of Japan became prosperous and spinning factories in Osaka faced labor shortages in or around 1918. All factories faced difficulties in recruiting factory girls. The Kishiwada spinning factory in Osaka planned to employ Korean women. The factory dispatched officers to Korea in March 1918 and recruited Korean women as factory girls....

The labor efficiency of Korean factory girls was very low. However they didn't demand anything about their meals and housing. Their living standard is not so high and their wages were lower than those of Japanese female workers. The results of their work were satisfactory. Therefore, the Kishiwada spinning factory recruited 100 more Korean women in July 1918 and employed them at its four branch factories. After that, the number of Korean women who voluntarily came to Japan to work at spinning factories increased, as their acquaintances in Japan invited them here. In 1919, the Kishiwada spinning factory employed a Korean male to control these Korean girls in each factory."

According to this record, the Kishiwada spinning factory in Osaka was the first that recruited factory girls in Korea. But it is recorded that even before that time Korean female workers had been worked at spinning mills in Japan. Korean factory girls were working in 1911 at the Kisarazu factory of Settsu Spinning Mill in Osaka and at the Hyogo factory of Settsu Spinning Mill in 1912.

The Osaka municipal authorities in 1894 obligated each factory to make a report on the places where Korean factory girls were recruited. This is how the records of Korean female workers at the Settsu factory remained. In the case of factories in Hyogo and Wakayama prefectures, they were not so obligated, so that there are no records on them.

It was after the restrictions on the passage of Koreans to Japan were lifted in December 1922 that large numbers of Korean female workers began to come to Japan.

Japan established a system of control on Korea as its colony after the annexation of Korea in 1910. Japanese law stipulated equal status to both Japanese and Koreans on the ground that Koreans were also "Japanese". However, actually, Koreans were prohibited from settling in Japan as workers. When the March 1 independence struggle occurred with the "Declaration of Independence" issued by Korean students in Tokyo on Mar. 1, 1919 as the starting point, the Japanese authorities issued a "circular notice on the control travels of Koreans" to Japan for fear that Korean students studying in Japan might expand the independence movement in concert with the independence movement in Korea. Any Korean wishing to come to Japan was obligated to obtain permission from a police station or from an outstation of military police in Korea.

After breakout of WWI in 1914, Japan enjoyed a war boom and labor became extremely short in Japan. Japanese capitalists sought to secure labor in Korea. Japan was no exception to the worldwide depression after the war. At that time, Japanese capitalists employed Korean workers and forced them to work under worse working condition, in order to minimize losses from the depression. Then, it became necessary for the Japanese Government to approve "unrestricted passage" of Koreans to Japan.

Then came the abolition of "circular notice on the control of travel of Koreans" in 1922, to permit "unrestricted passage" of Koreans.

The number of Korean female workers in Japan sharply increased from the end of the Taisho Era to the beginning of the Showa Era.

Ku Heung Ja (resident of Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture; born in Miryang County, South Kyongsang Province) said that there had been Korean females in Okaya in Nagano Prefecture when she came to a silk mill in Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture in March 1926. She said:

"When we got out from the station, a crowd of people was there. They were there to see 20 Korean females walking in a group who were complete strangers to them. We were a show to them. In those days, we wore our cotton national costumes full of patches. We wore our hair in braide. We looked strange to the Japanese. They noisily followed us to our dormitory."

How many Korean female workers were there in Japan in 1911? Unfortunately, statistics are available only after 1930. "Questions of Korean Laborers" by the Social affairs division of the Osaka Municipal Office record the numbers of Korean female workers in five prefectures though they are incomplete.

In addition to them, there were spinning or silk mills in Okayama, Oita, Nagano, Gunma and Kyoto prefectures where Korean females worked. It is estimated that at least about 4,400-4,500 Korean females were working at spinning and silk mills in 1922. This represented 2% of all the Japanese female spinning workers, and was not so high rate.

In certain sections of spinning mill—where work was very hard—there were more Koreans than Japanese. There were no Korean inspectors.

The percentage of Korean factory girls in spinning and silk mills was lower than that of Japanese factory girls. But this percentage overwhelmed the number of the Korean female workers residing in Japan. According to the census of 1930, Korean girls in spinning or silk mills numbered 9,723, out of the 21,116 Korean females who were employed gainfully (46%). According to the census of 1930, Korean girls in spinning or silk mills numbered 9,723, out of the 21,116 Korean females who were gainfully employed (46%). The history of Korean women in Japan can't be discussed without touching upon the life and history of Korean factory girls in spinning and silk mills in this country.

Korean women unanimously said that their work in the spinning and silk mills was hard and painful.

"At 5 a.m. steam whistles blew all at once at Okaya. When all the factories whistles were blown, female workers raised their exhausted bodies and went to their factories, hurriedly putting on their clothes. They had to work until 7:00 a.m. If we cut yarn, we were scolded by overseers and sometimes were beaten ... When we were not in good health, we would fall on the floor unable to endure. At that time we would think that our sufferings would continue as long as machines moved and we had grudge not against factory owners or overseers but against machines. It was with difficulty that we could control the impulse to destroy machines. *(Pak Sun, born at Chongdo County, North Kyongsang Province; resident of Okaya City, Nagano Prefecture)*

"In factory of the Fuji Spinning Mill where I worked, many Korean females died of illness as the factory was dusty and damp. Many of my fellow workers suffered from tuberculosis and died vomiting blood. Two or three fellow-workers died in a month sometimes...."*(Chong Jae Sun, 63 years old, born at Masan County, South Kyongsang Province; resident of Oita City, Oita Prefecture)*

Under these working conditions, Korean female workers were racially humiliated and were beaten by Japanese overseers at trifles and were badly injured. This was a matter of daily occurrence. They had to carry a heavy burden as women—marrying, bearing and nursing babies—but they lived without any complaint.

They also suffered from misfortunes as women. Some female workers were sold to brothels. In small spinning or silk mills some female workers were outraged by company owners or overseers.

They were also the first to be discharged when business lagged. When business grew dull in 1930, a certain paper wrote on the measure taken against Korean female workers by spinning mills in Hyogo Prefecture; "In the present situation most factories had to suspend operations by the end

(Continued on page 7)

Number of Korean Female Workers in Japan

	female workers	spinning	silk reeling	others
Wakayama	486	409		23
Nara	346	233		38
Aichi	743	148	301	130
Hyogo	1,389	788		127
Osaka	4,427	761	46	1,092
all Japan	11,010			

(Survey made in 1924 in Osaka, and in 1922 in other prefectures)

Korean female spinning and silk reeling workers & the number of Korean female workers in Japan in 1930

Korean female workers in Japan	21,116
Korean female spinning workers in Japan	9,723
Percentage of Korean spinning and silk reeling female workers in total Korean female workers	46%

(from the census report of 1930)

Korean Paintings "Dragon" By An Hyon (15th century)

Foreign Invasion and Independence (3)

Invasion from Geopolitical, Military Stand

—Struggles against the tribes of the northern territory

(Continued from the No. 1,048 issue of The People's Korea)

The struggles against the Han tribes of China completely ended together with the end of the three-kingdom period. After Silla ruled the three kingdoms (57 B.C.?–935 A.D.), Korea began to maintain friendly relationship with China in politics, culture and economy. With the start of struggles against the tribes of the northern territory, Korea began to strengthen its ties with China.

Among the northern tribes whom Korea fought against were the Hsien-pi and Mo Ho tribes. The Hsien-pi tribe inhabited the area centering the Liaoho River and attacked Koguryo and Puyo. When Hsien-pi warriors attacked Puyo in 285, King Ui Ryo of Puyo committed a suicide. In 342, Yen, a state established in Manchuria by Hsien-pi people, attacked Koguryo and took the Hwanto Castle of Koguryo and captured King Kogukwon, the queen and the king's mother. It also secretly dug the tomb of King Michon and stole the corpse.

Yen was destroyed by the former Chin dynasty. The Hsien-pi tribe had introduced Confucianism in the early period and developed its own culture and consolidated its political system in a period before and after the 4th century, one of the major enemies of Koguryo.

The Mo Ho tribe, some scholars say, was an oppressed tribe, which was controled in the period of Koguryo and ruled by the descendants of Koguryo in the period of Palhae (Polai). Because of the backwardness of its culture, it is said, the Mo Ho tribe was delayed in social development, so that the tribe came to be ruled by Koguryo and Palhae.

The northern tribes began to exert an influence upon the history of Korea after Koryo was established (918). They included the Khitan, Jurchen, Mengku (Mongolian) and the Manchu tribes. When the Han tribe of China and our nation confronted, hardly any of these tribes were not yet socially organized. Their cultural development was also delayed.

Most of these tribes are thought to have been living tribal units. In the beginning of the 10th century the Khitan tribe established a unified state, the Jurchen tribe in the beginning of the 12th century and the Mengku tribe in the beginning of the 13th century. These states began to bring pressure to bear on Korea and the Han tribe of China.

In the history of Korea, Koryo clashed with the Khitan tribe in the early period, with the Jurchen tribe in the middle period and against the Mengku tribe in the later period.

In the mid-period of Korea, it was attacked twice by the Jurchen and Manchu tribes. As mentioned above, the northern tribes were more backward in the cultural and social development than Korea and China. It was only after the 10th century that they could make preparations to invade other countries.

The reasons that the northern tribes invaded Korea were the same. After Korea was ruled by Silla, Silla maintained friendly relations with China. This threatened the northern tribes, as Korea maintained close relations with China in politics, economy, culture and military.

The northern tribes, who attempted to invade China, were unable to do so, as long as Korea had done ties with China. For the northern tribes, Korea was a strong threat to them.

Therefore, they tried to rule Korea first of all before invading China.

Even if the northern tribes didn't have an intention to China, whether Korea was subordinate or opposed to the Han tribe of China, was an important question to the northern tribes as well as to the Han tribe of China, from the standpoint of balance of power.

The northern tribes began to attack Korea, after Koryo was established, taking these geopolitical and military into consideration.

In the beginning of Koryo, the Khitan tribe invaded Korea. Koryo was set up in 918. Liao (Khitan), established in 916, defeated Palhae in 926 and ruled Manchuria. Then began its serious clash with Koryo.

Koryo followed the policy of advancing into the northern area of the Continent or the policy of restoring the former territories of Koguryo. It was inevitable for Koryo and Khitan to clash with each other. In order to check the advance of Koryo into the northern area, Khitan attacked Koryo three times.

Khitan invaded Koryo, because Koryo had friendly relations with the Sung dynasty of China but not with Khitan. When Khitan negotiated peace with Koryo, Khitan made a concession to Koryo and gave it Chiangtung Liuchou, the area south of the River Amrok. But at the same time, Khitan urged Koryo to use era name of Khitan.

In the relationships between Koryo and Jurchen, Koryo was at an advantage over Jurchen. The Jurchen tribe called Koryo the state of its ancestors. Jurchen needed Koryo's cultural and economic assistance. However, under the rule of Khitan, the Jurchen tribe increased its national awakening and strengthened its national unity. The Jurchen tribe established Chin in the beginning of the 12th century and applied pressure upon Koryo. It compelled Koryo to establish fraternal relationships at one time and military relationships at other times.

In the 1120s the political situation of Koryo was unstable. Koryo agreeded to have military relationship with Jurchen. This was because Li Ja Hyon wanted to avoid a clash with Jurchen so that he could consolidate of his country's internal conditions. In those days, Chin attacked the Sung dynasty of China and took King Hui Tsung (1100-1125) and King Ching Tsung (1125-1127) captives in 1127. Before the downfall of its capital, the Sung dynasty repeatedly asked Koryo to attack Chin.

In the light of these complicated international relationships, it is clear that Chin put diplomatic pressure upon Koryo to prevent it from developing its friendly relations with the Sung Dynasty into a military alliance.

The invasion of Korea by the Manchus (Chin dynasty) on two occasions in the mid-period of Modern Korea should be explained from the above-mentioned viewpoint. Chin also couldn't but attack Korea first, which was allied with Ming China, in order to attack the Ming dynasty.

The Mengku tribe which invaded Korea in the later period of Koryo was also a northern nomadic tribe. This invasion was the same in nature as those by the Khitan, Jurchen and Manchu tribes.

These invasions of Korea should be understood from the stand point of power balance among the northern tribes, the Han tribe and the Korean people.

(To be continued)

South Korea: Drug Company's Heaven

—Bulletin of American Friend Service Com.—

A medical observer recently called south Korea "a drug company's heaven", and among the corporations enjoying it are 26 owned by Americans. Three US pharmaceutical firms have set up factories — Pfizer, Upjohn and Searle — 10 others have technical contracts with major Korean-owned companies, and 13 more have sales representatives in the country.

What is so attractive about south Korea for the drug companies? An estimated 80% of Koreans receive their regular medical care only from pharmacies, and prescriptions are unnecessary in practice. Physicians' care is more expensive than most people can afford and in rural areas is often unavailable. What almost every neighborhood or village has, however, is a pharmacist who both diagnoses the case and sells the medicine. There are 10,000 pharmacies in south Korea. Although pharmacists must be licensed with some specialized education, they are not extensively trained, particularly in clinical pharmacology, that is, the effects of drugs on the human body.

The volume of new potent medicine being pushed by the international drug companies is phenomenal. Almost every day a new drug is introduced on the Korean market, many of which are worthless, duplicates of existing drugs and poorly tested.

The pharmacists usually rely on the drug companies themselves for information about the medicine. Observers say that high pressure salesmanship exceeds even common US patterns. One US company runs its sales-people through quick seminars on medical issues so they can speak "medical language" to promote the drugs. Under-the-table payments by drug salesmen are apparently the rule. All 3 US corporations with factories in south Korea have admitted to paying bribes overseas.

The south Korean government's medical insurance reimbursement program apparently encourages payoffs. For example, the government pays more for the Bristol Myers antibiotic Amikan-sulfate than for an equivalent made by a Korean company. In addition, the government requires hospitals to stock certain medicines, specifying brand names. Pfizer has obtained a guaranteed market by getting products on that list.

Korean regulations allow drugs to be advertised directly to the public on TV, subways and in magazines. This apparently reinforces a cultural expectation that drugs are the answer to illness — perhaps appropriate for a time when less toxic Chinese medicines were primary, but dangerous now.

The south Korean government has allowed international drug companies to experiment on Koreans by conducting tests of new drugs which are cheaper to carry out in south Korea than in the States. Hospital controls are not as tough and the idea of patients' "informed consent" not well developed.

Drugs not for sale in the US are being sold in south Korea. For example, Depoprovera, a contraceptive injection manufactured by Upjohn has been banned in the US but can be obtained in south Korea. Moltase, a digestive enzyme made by Pfizer, not available in the US, is sold in south Korea. Mexaform, a dysentery remedy made by Ciba-Geigy, is banned in Japan and off the market in the US, but available across the counter in Seoul.

The international drug companies play a major role in the south Korean pharmaceutical industry. Although 300 companies produce medicine, in 1979 the five largest accounted for 35% of production, and all these had technical assistance agreements with foreign companies. This means that for a sizable fee the multinational company provides the Korean firm with a recipe of ingredients, and often sells the raw materials as well, while a Korean assembly line churns out the pills. Since 1978, the government has eased restrictions on setting up such agreements.

The real basis for an independent drug industry is producing the raw materials from which the pills are made, and these account only for 13.8% of the country's production. In 1979, approximately $110 million of scarce foreign exchange was used importing raw materials and finished drugs, up 32% from the previous year. Current plans for more extensive import liberalization (something the US government has been pushing) would increase that amount even further.

South Korea's problems are not unique, but rather part of a worldwide pattern. By 1979, developing countries were importing over $4 billion of pharmaceutical, and 71% of the world's drug exports came from only 5 countries (including the US). In Brazil and India, researchers found 700 basic drugs sold under a bewildering variety of 14,000 names. Drug costs often represent 50-60% of developing countries' health budgets (compared to 1-20% of industrialized countries'). Other important medical needs must be ignored while the drug bills are paid.

Untested drugs or those declared unsafe for use in the US find their ways onto shelves throughout the third world. As the former Chairman of Abbott Labs said in complaining about US drug controls, "We go overseas to get away from it all." US "blind eye" regulations forbid an American owned drug firm to export banned products directly from the US, but its wholly owned subsidiaries in other countries are allowed to market the products. For example Upjohn's Depo-provera is sold by its Belgian subsidiary to 70 countries including south Korea, despite findings in the US of serious side effects. Recent drug legislation, sponsored by Carter in 1978 and Kennedy in 1979, would have removed even this restriction, allowing direct export of banned drugs.

Serious dangers occur when drug companies minimize or ignore side effects in drug labelling overseas. Researcher Dr. Milton Silverman found that only 2 out of 23 US drug companies used promotional materials generally consistent in what they said about drugs in the US and abroad.

These operations have been very lucrative for the drug companies. Since the mid-1950's the pharmaceutical industry has consistently received profits higher than average for all industry in the US. A UN study of the Mexican drug industry found mark-ups of 200 to 130 above the going world price inflating Mexico's health bill by $41 million a year.

In 1975 a report for the UN Conference on Trade and Development concluded, "The pursuit of private profit by drug transnational corporations is simply not compatible with the well being of the vast majority of the world's population.

UN agencies have suggested several protective strategies to developing countries. WHO compiled a list of 190 essential and 30 complementary drugs needed to cope with major disease problems. An Indian government survey shows that basic needs can be fulfilled by less than 1% of the brands on the market Sri Lanka has followed another UN suggestion, reducing its drug costs 40% by buying centrally. Patent laws can be changed to remove the protected marketing position of the big firms. 85-90% of the patents in developing countries are now held by foreign corporations, preventing local manufacturers from making the same product at a cheaper price.

It takes leadership responsible to the local population to initiate buying only essential drugs, to change patent laws and to encourage local drug manufacture against the fury and considerable power of the large drug companies. The emergefice of the Chun Doo Hwan government in south Korea, with continued US economic and military backing, has been a major setback to those hoping democratic elections would result in a government giving priority to Korean's interests in this as well as many other fields.

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of April or in the beginning of May. After consultation, it was decided that Korean female workers should be dismissed first. From the first day of this month about 200 Korean females at Nishiwakicho and in the neighboring areas will be transferred to mills in the Hanshin district. Efforts are being made so that at least the Japanese workers may remain on this job." *("Shin Harima" dated Apr. 1, 1930)*

They were humiliated at the bottom of the spinning and silk industries, the motive force of the development of the Japanese capitalism. But they struggled as human beings.

The Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" dated June 14, 1919 wrote:

"Kashiwara Gohei (27 years old), an overseer of the Akashi factory of the Dai Nihon Spinning Company at Oakashi, Akashi City, Hyogo Prefecture, a few days ago beat and kicked Kwon Yong Son (24 years old) in the abdomen, a Korean female worker and wife of Pae Yong I. Finally, she, who was 3 months pregnant, aborted. This led Pae Yong I and 14 other Koreans attack Kashiwara and joined in giving him a drubbing at 6 p.m. on the 11th. Then the Japanese and Korean workers came to scuffles. On the 12th (April) 600 Korean workers called a strike. Therefore, Taira, the head of the police station, and others walked two Koreans including Pae (Yong I). They are now under investigation...."

(To be continued)

Israel and S. Korea— Long-Standing Allies of United States

Seoul on Israel's Surprise Attack on Iraqi Reactor

On June 7, Israeli fighter-bombers made a surprise attack on an atomic reactor near Bagdad and destroyed the reactor facilities. This news gave a strong shock to the world, and fears were expressed by many quarters that the surprise attack might trigger a third world war.

Many governments of the world condemned the Israeli action as one of international gangsters, while UN General-Secretary Waldheim also openly attacked the Israeli action as an impermissible and flagrant violation of international law.

However, the south Korean authorities remained silent, without making any comment on the surprise attack. Further, south Korean papers, respecting the traditionally close relations between Seoul and Israel, made only factual reports on the incident.

One June 10, Chosun Ilbo, a leading south Korean daily, indirectly defended Israel in an editorial entitled "The Worsening Mid-Eastern Situation."

One-sidely reporting on the assertions of the Israeli side, the article stated," The Israelis say that the Israeli government had long been keeping a strict watch on the construction of the atomic reactor near Bagdad and that it made a surprise attack on it, deeding that it was a camouflaged nuclear power reactor and that its real aim was to manufacture atomic bombs, which were intended to be used against Israel. The Israeli government asserts that the atomic reactor was capable of producing a substance for the manufacture of atomic bombs of the same type as was dropped on Hiroshima during World War II."

Meanwhile, the editorial said that it was difficult to obtain information from the Iraqi side due to the absence of any formal statement by it.

The article admitted that the situation was serious, and at the same time continued, "It can be easily imagined that the Israeli attack on the Iraqi atomic reactor issued from the fear that the reactor was aimed at launching a nuclear attack on Israel. Without this fear, it would not have dared to make this adventurous bombing attack on the nuclear reactor."

The editorial charged some Arab countries with having been frantically engaged in their efforts to manufacture nuclear weapons, which, it said, were intended to be used to eliminate Israel. "The more Israel is isolated, the tougher it cannot but be," it said.

In another article, the same paper openly attacked Iraq, making detailed explanations on how Israelis succeeded in the surprise attack, the article asserted like a spokesman for Israel as follows, "Iraq, a self-styled leader of the Arab countries following a tough line, is strongly opposed to the Camp David agreement, and as such, it is the most undersirable country to Israel of all Arab countries. Under these circumstances, the surprise attack on the nuclear reactor was unavoidable as it was expected to be put into operation in two weeks to manufacture a nuclear weapon which was certain to be used for the destruction of Israel as a state.

Seoul-Jerusalem Relations Remain Unchanged

The tenor of argument of south Korean papers is the same as it was at the time of the third and fourth Mid-Eastern conflicts. (Needless to say, the south Korean "government" made no comment at all at the time of these conflicts, either.)

Commenting on the third Mid-Eastern conflict (which started in June 1967, or the so-called three-day war), Tong-A Ilbo on June 9 editorially extolled the victory won by the Israelis, and continued, "This Mid-Eastern war was settled in only three days, with the declaration of war by 10 Arab countries, particularly the bellicose provocation by Nasser, clumbling all too easily like a house of cards."

It is characteristic of this article that it spoke volubly about the claim of he Israelis to existence but it did not recognize the same right for the Palestinians or other Arab peoples.

The article called the Palestinians "trouble-makers" and said at the same time that the Israelis were weak people and that it did not stand to reason to eliminate the Israelis because their country is weak and small.

Further, taking an openly hostile attitude to Nasser, the editorial predicted that Nasser's position as the self-styled hero of the Arab peoples and as the champion of Arab nationalism will be shaken violently and it will not be long before he will follow the fate of Sukarno, Nkrumah or Ben Bella," and continued that a precondition for a rapprochement in the Middle East was for Nasser to abandon his bellicose attitude and for the Arab side to recognize the right to existence of Israel which celebrates the 20th year of its founding this year."

South Korean papers also commented in the same tenor of argument at the time of the fourth Mid-Eastern war in October 1973. For instance, a dispatch from Israel which appeared in the Oct. 7, 1973, issue of Tong-A Ilbo, described Usraek's defense minister Dayan as ,the "hero of the Mid-Eastern War," and another dispatch from Jerusalem reported after the truce that "Israeli soldiers and citizens are greatly disappointed at the news of truce."

The south Korean authorities made no comment on the war, but one cannot overlook the fact that It was reported that the south Korean "government," together with the south Vietnamese regime, was considering dispatch of volunteers to Israel.

This news, which was reported by a certain Dutch newspaper on Oct. 21, caused a stir among the delegations of various countries at the United Nations. Alarmed over this development, then south Korean ambassador to the U.N. Pak Tong Jin, denied this report in a press conference. (Tong-A Ilbo, Oct. 24, 1973)

In 1973, The Vietnam War was raging, and at the request of the United States Pak Jung Hi was continuing to send south Korean mercenaries to south Vietnam, and Seoul and Saigon were in their honeymoon days.

Meanwhile, Israel was surviving only with the backing of the United States. If south Korea was a bastion of anti-communism in Northeast Asia and south Vietnam in Southeast Asia, Israel was the strategic and political outpost of the United States in the Middle East.

If we take this into consideration, there is a possibility that the Seoul and Saigon regimes were secretly discussing a plan to send volunteers or mercenaries to Israel according to a scenario written by the Pentagon.

The importance attached by the south Korean authorities to Israel will be clear from the fact that of all the countries in the Middle East, Israel was the first country with which south Korea normalized diplomatic relations (on April 9, 1961). It was only 11 months after it. Pak Jung Hi usurped power by a military coup d'etat, and the situation in south Korea was still very unstable. In those days, Pak Jung Hi followed the foreign policy of strengthening relations with Western countries with the backing of the United States or an out-and-out anti-communist policy within the framework of U.S global strategy.

When the United States was frantically bolstering Israel in the Middle East, it was quite natural that Seoul's pro-American and anti-communist policy line clashed head-on with Arab nationalism. This presented a sharp contrast to the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had consistently opposed Zionism and supported the right of the Palestinian people and the cause of Arab peoples.

In the 1970s, the Seoul junta started a diplomatic offensive aimed at the Thurd World and succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations with some Arab countries. However, this did not mean an improvement in relations between Seoul and Israel or Seoul's veering toward Arab countries. (For instance, south Korea's trade turnover with Israel has been growing in recent years, with its total trade turnover with Israel climbing from $3,673,000 in 1976 to $50,884,000 in 1979. Source: Statistical Yearbook of south Korea 1980)

This change in Seoul's foreign policy was directly related to its two-Korea policy.-Its policy of simultaneous admission of both south and north Korea to the United Nations and a cross recognition of both south and north Korea by all countries concerned which the late strongman proclaimed on June 23, 1973. In other words, the Seoul junta, feeling increasingly isolated because of new developments in Asia in and after the latter half of the 1960s-the Nixon doctorine, U.S. rapprochement with China and withdrawal of one U.S division of ground troops from south Korea-was compelled to issue this June 23 declaration. In its foreign policy relations, the Seoul junta following West Germany's Halstein principle, had been pursuing the policy of not normalizing diplomatic relations with any countries which had diplomatic relations with the north. However, Pak's June 23 declaration represented a departure from this policy. Seoul's subsequent improvement of relations with Arab countries, approaches to the Third World and even to socialist countries-all these were on an extended line of the June 23 declaration which was intended to fix the division of Korea.

(It is recalled in this connection that Seoul's application for membership in the non-alignment movement was turned down by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Nations held in Lima, Peru, in August, 1975, while Pyongyang's application for membership was approved, and that this came as a shattering blow to Seoul's foreign policy.) Needless to say, the Chon Du Hwan junta follows this policy, and it can be easily concluded that there is no change in Seoul's policy toward Israel or Arab countries.

As will be clear from a series of facts-Seoul's participation in the Vietnam War from the latter half of the 1960s to the first half of the 1970s, the above-mentioned plan to send troops to Israel and participation of south Koreans in the civil war of El Salvador-the successive Seoul juntas have played their role as mercenaries for global strategy of the United States.

If there is any change in Seoul's foreign policy, Seoul's commitment to politics and ideologies in the period from the termination of the Second World War to the end of the 1960s has been switched to a policy of economism-with emphasis on natural resources and export expansion-since the beginning of 1970s and that their anti-communist and anti-unification policies have become more sophisticated in methods and expression.

Korean Scholars Abroad Call for N-S Confederation

Korean scholars and intellectuals abroad held a symposium on Korean reunification in Tokyo on June 28 and June 29 and adopted a declaration urging the establishment of a N-S confederation.

This is the fourth symposium of its kind. A series of symposiums has been held once a year since 1979.

Among those attending the forum were Dr. Anthony Kahng, professor of industrial relations at the New Jersey Institute of Technology; Dr. Chae IK Hwan, Seattle Central Community University and 20 others from the United States, West Germany, France, Canada and Sweden and Switzerland.

About 250 Korean scholars and intellectuals in Japan from Hokkaido to Okinawa also attended the forum.

The declaration called "The Third Declaration for National Reunification" pointed out:

1) The north-south joint declaration published on July 4, 1972 is the Great Charter for national reunification;

2) Under the present circumstances, it is altogether fitting and proper to form a N-S confederation as a means of reunifying country;

3) To realize a N-S confederation which will be an independent, peaceful and neutral reunified state, democracy must be restored to south Korea;

4) The reunification campaign by overseas Koreans should be promoted more-actively.

The symposium decided to rename its annual event the "Korean Reunification Symposium by Overseas Compatriots and Scholars" and set up its headquarters and secretariat in Tokyo and its chapters in the United States, Canada, West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and France.

Meanwhile, Mr. Steve Clark Hunzker, a former American Peace Corps volunteer, who was in south Korea when the Kwangju popular uprising occurred in May last year, said in a press conference given after the first-day discussion, that "it is certain that at least 2,000 citizens were killed," "I heard from an American pastor that in Mokpo near Kwangju, too, a great number of people were killed," and "The U.S. government is well aware of the massacre, but it tried to cover up the fact for political and military reasons."

Wooing of ASEAN Market

The following are excerpts from an article carried in the June 26 issue of the Far Eastern Economic Review.

The government and business communities here are bringing forward an impressive phalanx of industrialists and salesmen eager to make the most of Chun's trip. For example, some of the country's leading business firms have taken the unusual step of organising a high-powered private economic mission to follow the official tour.

This mission is composed of senior executives from eight of the largest general trading houses, which claim the lion's share of South Korea's booming exports. They also have joint-venture projects in Asean. The decision to dispatch the mission reflects an aggressive intention to exploit the political leverage provided by Chun's visits. It also represents the first such collective initiative ever taken by the South Korean business establishment.

Names of executives on the "businessmen's special" following Chun have not been revealed. They come from well-known trading and business groups such as Hyundai, the country's largest overseas construction contractor; Daewoo, its biggest textile exporter; Samsung, a big conglomerate now branching into electronics; Kukje, the huge communications firm; Sunkyung and Hyosung, two companies entering the heavy industrial sector; Lucky, the huge chemical firm with growing investments overseas, and Ssangyong, South Korea's largest cement manufacturer.

Also with the mission are representatives from Korean Air Lines; Daelim Construction, which is active in Singapore and Malaysia; Samhwan Construction, prominent in the Middle East; Korea Plywood, a large importer of Indonesian timber, and Poongsan Metal manufacturing, a defence-industry firm.

The representatives are expected to seek out expanded economic activities in countries where they are already represented. Industry sources said they are prepared to look into new deals – mainly in joint-venture projects in resource exploitation and light industry. If opportunities arise in the course of Chun's official talks with Asean leaders.

The mission's second wing is composed of senior officials from South Korea's five leading business organizations: The Federation of Korean Industries, the Korean Chamber of Commerce, the Korean Traders' Association, the official Korean Trade Promotion Corporation and the Korean Federation of Small Businesses. In addition of these officials, who help shape economic policies with the government, reflects a measure of the Chun government's intention to provide maximum exposure for South Korean firms within Asean.

Business sources said the Korean Chamber of Commerce will hold meetings with its counterparts in Singapore and Indonesia; the Federation of Korean Industries with the Malaysian business community; the Korean Traders' Association with business leaders in Manila, and the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation with Thai traders.

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